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Indiana Elections.  
The following are the returns from this state so far as heard from.

Vigo.—Thomas Downing and Wm. K. Edwards, whigs, are elected in Vigo. The free school system was defeated by a small majority.

Floyd.—J. B. Winstanley, locofoco elected, majority 123, majority for free schools 1067. Harrison.—Porter, whig, is elected to the Senate, and Wilson, whig, to the House.

Orange and Crawford.—J. M. Gillum, whig, and J. W. Rice, locofoco, are elected to the House from Orange and Crawford.

Jefferson.—We learn that the whigs have a majority in Jefferson county, of 541.

The whig ticket is elected—a whig gain of 100.

The whigs have carried Jennings county by 300.

The returns thus far from Bertholomew are favorable to the whigs. They have gained one Senator in this county.

In Wayne county the whig Legislative ticket has been elected.

Fayette county, Hawkins, w., elected. Marion county, 1 whig and 2 democrats elected.

The counties of Union and Morgan, have gone for the whigs.

In Tippecanoe county 2 locos, Barnburners, have received a very heavy vote.

In Henry county the locos elected their Senator. The whigs Legislative ticket has carried.

The counties of Montgomery, Randolph and Hancock are carried by the locos.

Vermillion and Parks.—W. P. Dole, whig, has been elected Senator, beating Addison, L. Roach, loco, 139.

Putnam.—A. D. Hamrick, whig, Senator, Arch. Johnson and D. C. Donohue, whigs, representatives.

Pike.—The Independent ticket, succeeded with the exception of Clarke. W. C. Donaldson, whig, Judge.

Vermillion.—R. J. Gessie, whig, rep. 20 majority.

Clay.—Green, McKinly, whig, reported to be elected.

Hendricks.—J. S. Harvey, whig, Senator and D. Waide, whig, rep.

Fountain.—Fin L. Maddox, loco, representative.

Monroe.—E. B. Borland, whig, rep.

Knox.—Ellis, whig, is elected Senator, and Allen, whig, representative.

Pike.—James Walters, loco, is elected representative over J. C. Graham, whig.

Posey.—Mills and Casselberry, locos, elected representatives.

Warwick.—Frisbie, loco, is elected representative. It is believed that Graham, loco, is elected to the Senate from Warwick, Perry and Spencer.

Spencer.—J. W. Graham, whig, is elected representative.

Perry.—The whig candidate is elected to the legislature.

In Jackson county, the whig Sheriff is elected. There was only one candidate for the Legislature, a Democrat.

We cannot resist the inclination to give publicity to the following thrilling adventures which is extracted from a letter to a friend in this city, from C. Ellet, jr. the bold architect of the Wheeling and Niagara Suspension Bridges, which for a feat of calm, cool daring, we think it would be difficult to excel—

NIAGARA FALLS, July 29, 1848.

"This morning I laid the last plank of my foot bridge on the Canada side, and then drove over and back seven times. Five hundred feet of the bridge was without railing on either side. My horse, though spirited, went along quietly, touched up occasionally with the whip, just to show him that he was in command, and give him courage.

On returning to the camp of the drivers to bring on the team—a two horse loaded carriage, weighing altogether over a ton and a half. I took his place on the box and drove over and back. The horses went quietly. The flooring is eight feet wide, 220 feet high, 762 feet long, and without railing, over such a torrent as you never saw, and never will see anywhere else."

DEMOCRACY.—There have been many definitions of Democracy, as well as many modes of its application. "Hence," says Louis Napoleon, "is Democratic, but not Republican."

I understand by Democracy the government of one by the will of all; and by a republic the government of the people by a few.

Our own political history has illustrated both definitions. Gen. Jackson regarded himself as the representative of the sovereignty of the people, a majority of whom placed him in the Presidency. After his re-election he openly told the ground that all the political opinions which he had advanced, received, from the fact of his re-election, the seal of popular approval. His cabinet officers were responsible to him; he required that his cabinet should not exist in two distinct embodiments, he regarded Congress as factious and rebellious whenever it differed from him or disapproved of his acts.

The theory of the government of one by the will of all was the theory of the Jackson administration—although the will of the one had a pretty strong reactive power upon the constituent body.

The second definition may find its illustration in Mr. Polk's term. "The government of several obeying a system" defines precisely the Baltimore Convention of 1844, which laid down the chart by which the administration of Mr. Polk was to be guided. Louis Napoleon intended to designate a republic by his definitions; and when the "system" which is obeyed is the constitution, and the "several" who govern according to it are the various functions representing severally the Executive, the Legislative and the Judicial departments, then indeed a true republican government is described. But Mr. Polk's system was different.—Balt. American.

COL. NED BAKER, Whig, has been elected to Congress from the Galena District, Illinois, vice Turner, Locofoco. A Whig gain.

A young man died recently in Springfield from a large chew of tobacco he had swallowed when asleep.

GEN. CASS'S RETREAT FROM AUX CANARD'S BRIGADE.—When the American army was stationed at Sandwich, opposite Detroit, Gen. Cass, accompanied by Col. Miller, made a reconnaissance towards Fort Malden. As he approached the Canard river, a small party of British troops were observed on the bridge—they were fired upon, and at once fled in confusion. Instead of pursuing them, Gen. Cass courageously pitched his tent, and sent back a messenger, twelve miles, to ask Gen. Hull what he should do next? Gen. Hull sent to him an answer, that he could do as he pleased—left it to his discretion, as he knew the ground best. Whereupon the "brave volunteer" returned, retreated back to Sandwich, although his biographers say that if he had followed up, Fort Malden would have fallen at once.

Now, what says either all of the six Lives and Public Services of Gen. Cass? Examine any one of them, and you will find it stated that he was ordered to attack a British detachment stationed at the river Aux Canard—that he did attack them; when after some loss, they fled, and that there was split the first blood during the last war." That Gen. Cass took possession of the abandoned position, and immediately dispatched a messenger to Gen. Hull, informing him of his success, "and advising him to turn back immediately to Fort Malden, and to which was sent. Had this been done, Sandwich must have crowned the operation, and the war in that quarter would have been over. He, however, was sadly disappointed by the indecision of Hull, who ordered him to return and join the army."

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[From the New York Spirit of the Times.]  
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snow-white hand upon the undisturbed front pillow) until you satisfy me whether you really be Mr. Noggs or Boggs.

Poor Boggs!

At the expiration of another half hour, the village clock struck three. Mr. Boggs had been sitting in his rolling chair at a respectful distance, and Mrs. Boggs having exhausted herself of argument in the endeavor to convince her husband that he was somebody else, had finally fallen asleep. Mr. Boggs quietly divested himself of those boots and as the moon dropped out of sight behind the hill, he noiselessly closed the chamber-door, and—I came away!

RAPID TRANSPORTATION OF TROOPS.—About two weeks ago, six hundred and sixty-seven recruits for the Oregon service, from Governor's Island, N. Y., under command of Brevet Lieut. Col. Ross, left N. Y. city and reached Jefferson Barracks, a distance of seventeen hundred and fifteen miles, in eight days. They traveled by steam from N. Y. to Albany, 147 miles from Albany to Buffalo, 325 miles, by railway; from Buffalo to Sandusky, 249 miles, by steamboat; from Sandusky to Cincinnati, 114 miles, by the Little Miami, Mad River and Lake Erie Railroads, (including a march of 14 miles, from Urbana to Springfield.) Immediately on the arrival at this city they embarked on the steamers Declaration and Pontiac, for Jefferson Barracks, five miles below St. Louis, a distance of 780 miles, making an average of nearly two hundred and fifteen miles per day. So large a number of men never traveled so far in the same time. The speed is unparalleled, and speaks volumes for railroad enterprise. When Whitney's Railroad is completed, we can transport an army from New York to the mouth of the Columbia river, before John Bull could prepare a hasty toast of beef.—[Cin. Chronicle.

CHOPS IN ENGLAND.—An American gentleman, writing from London under date of July 6th, says:

The crop of wheat here, it is thought will not exceed the usual average; but of potatoes the yield promises to be very abundant, and the prospect for them and for grain is also very good on the continent. I have no doubt, however, that after February next, when the duty ceases, this country will be a constant customer to us for wheat and flour, though the extent of it will be governed by the prices with us; and in ordinary seasons it will not be any considerable extent at over \$1 50 50s per bush.

It is idle to suppose that all this training and drilling and club confederacy mean nothing. It is the clear intention of many of them to annihilate the garrison. The prisoners were released, and thus, for the moment, bloodshed was spared.

These events coupled with the exciting proceedings of the itinerant Confederate leaders, cannot fail to produce their natural results. Mr. Meagher and Mr. Doherty appear to be haranguing multitudes, of 50,000 persons at a time at night; and it is easy to conceive what results must flow from the inflammatory language held on these occasions.

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